



Father Walsh To Give Lecture

On the evening of March 10, at 8:15, in the Loyola College Library, Father Gerald G. Walsh, S. J., Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Woodstock College, will give a lecture on the Menace of Modern Biography. In a previous lecture Father Walsh discussed for an enthusiastic and appreciative audience the True Meaning of the Modern Mind.

In his first lecture Father Walsh maintained that much of what goes by the name of the modern mind is in reality a mood of the imagination which is recurring periodically in history. He claimed that much in modern art, music and literature is merely an escape from the shackles of the real present into the freedom of the fancy.

In his next lecture Father Walsh will discuss a special case under the modern mind. He will endeavor to show that the true concept of moral human nature is being vitiated in the name of a realism that is not real but pure subjective fancy. He will discuss the tendency of many modern biographers to project themselves into the great historical characters and so create the illusion that reason and responsibility are of less value than sentiment and idiosyncrasy.

C. S. M. C. PLANS CONVENTION

With the advent of spring one of two things seize upon each and every individual. The first, though it is nothing more than a peculiar form of laziness, which is found in everyone in some way or other, is known as spring fever. The other, at this time of the year at least, is so rare and its symptoms so opposite, is hard to define. The other, however, may be termed a fit of activity.

The local conference of the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade fortunately has been afflicted with the latter. Although spring is just around the corner, the local conference has quite a pretentious program under consideration and active work is being engaged in to carry out their plans.

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Father W. H. McClellan, Noted Lecturer, Speaks On Catholic Topic

"The Catholic Attitude Toward the Old Testament" is Subject of Lecture;—Contrary Assertions of So-called Scientific Critics are Refuted

On the evening of March 3, Fr. W. H. McClellan continued the series of lectures given throughout the scholastic year. His subject was "The Catholic Attitude of the Old Testament." Fr. McClellan will be remembered for his previous lecture on "The Oxford Movement."

"Many of our good scientists" he said "do not seem to regard the Bible as a mere collection of fables. But in one point they are mistaken. The 20th century is not the first to look to the Old Testament for aid. The English in the 16th and 17th century and the Germans in the 19th century had recourse to it."

The Bible is a collection of Divine Revelation written by inspired men who were conscious of some upright motive. This must be remembered in refuting hostile arguments. Later editions of the Bible are especially of value because the Encyclical of Pope Leo 13th is printed with them. Incidentally, the Encyclical contains no truths that were not known as early as the 3rd and 4th centuries.

Let us look at the opposition between the Church and the cultured pride of paganism. Hostile critics fail in their eagerness to form destructive conclusions. They argue in a syllogism to this effect, "All inquiry into the Old Testament

must be free, independent and unbiased; but the Catholics are bound to certain readings, therefore their opinions can not be free and sound."

This argument may be disproved by the counter argument that critics fail in exactly the same point of which they accuse us. They accuse us of looking blindly to some leader for our interpretation of the Bible, but they lose sight of the fact that their interpretations are based upon the stand of their leaders. In the final analysis they are as dependent as we.

Fr. McClellan went on to say, "What better leaders and interpreters could we have than Justin, Origen, Jerome, etc.?" Who but the Benedictines are producing a complete version of St. Jerome's book that will be adopted by universal use?

However, better critics do not accuse us of ignorance but of Prejudice. They maintain that students of the Old Testament are biased from the start and can form no opinion of their own. "Here," the speaker said, "we have the enemy on their innerworks." They would want us to trust to our own deductions rather than Catholic scholarship from the time of the Fathers to the present day.

With the observation that "a
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Seniors Announce June Disputation

Announcement was recently made that a disputation on the subject of evolution will be held at the College some time in the early part of June. Messrs. Francis Sanders and Edward Rodowskas of Senior will be the two defendants. Messrs. Harry Green and William Carr have been selected as objectors. Two visitors, as yet undetermined, will also object. Mr. John Kohlhepp, also of Senior, will serve as chairman.

The matter for disputation will touch on wide aspects of the evolutionary problem. Since evolution is bound up with the origin of matter, the notion of creation will be expounded. The proximate formation of the world may be ascribed to evolution by inorganic forces, a process which certainly applies to the earth. This will be defended in the disputation.

It will be shown that the action of the first cause is required to explain the first appearance of vegetative and sentient life. The defenders will establish that evolution of species within plants and within animals is not contradictory to reason.

ROBERT BELLARMINE DEBATERS MEET

On Thursday, February twenty-sixth, the Robert Bellarmine Debating Society held the first meeting of the new semester. The question which was debated from the floor read, "Resolved: that gangster crime and corruption in affected states should be suppressed by the Federal Government."

The gentlemen who upheld the affirmative side argued that since a state cannot keep down crime within its boundaries and since in some cases the municipal and state officials are corrupted, the Federal Government should send into that state a militia that will take charge of the situation and clean up the state of crime and corruption.

But the members arguing for the negative, claimed that such
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THE FACULTY OF LOYOLA COLLEGE

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INTERESTED PUBLIC FOR SUCH CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY AS WOULD
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LOYOLA COLLEGE

VOLUMES AND WORKS OF RECOGNIZED MERIT AND DISTINCTION ON
GENERAL LITERATURE AND HISTORICAL SUBJECTS; ON PHILOSOPHY AND THE VARIOUS SCIENCES WILL BE
GREATLY APPRECIATED AND THE
DONORS DULY HONORED



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THE BONUS BILL

It is with gratification that we note the passing of the Bonus Bill by both Senate and House over the President's veto. For it seems rather odd to us that the richest nation in the world should haggle so long over the Bonus Bill. As we see it, the veterans deserve the bonus and the more so since the depression has found so many of them unemployed.

Far be it from us to take up cudgels with President Hoover for not approving of this all important measure, for the President is entitled to an opinion of his own. Nor do we wish to overstress the fact that these men, who so gladly offered to sacrifice their lives when their country was in need, should be refused the President's approval for that which in justice they deserve and have merited.

It seems to us that the Soldiers Bonus will materially aid the present depression. The money that the men receive will exert a tremendous buying power and should be great enough to add the confidence that our nation needs for a speedy financial recovery.

Aside from the fact that the bonus itself exerts a natural advantage, the fact that the money is actually needed for the necessities of life by many of the men cannot be overlooked. The countless thousands all over the nation who are forming in long lines to file applications stresses only too well the dire need that the men are in. So let us hope that this huge grant will combine in itself the good effects of a public dole without incurring its evils and will add the impetus to a new wave of prosperity.

MODERN YOUTH

In a current magazine whose lurid cover may be seen in any newsstand throughout the country we noticed in a recent issue an analysis of modern youth by an anonymous author. The writer presents a picture of his younger brother and holds his seventeen-year-old sophistication as the standard of Modern Youth, a standard with which he himself confesses he can find no fault.

This younger brother, Godless, moral-less and apparently quite conventionless and as far as we can see well founded in the art of shallow thinking is painted before the eyes of over 2,000,000 readers as the stock sample of American Youth.

Now we have no objection as to how our brother lives providing he respects our place in life, but we do object and strenuously object to the fact of taking such an exception and labeling him the "Youth of America." There are 120,000,000 people in this nation of ours and we cautiously estimate that at least 5,000,000 fall into the great category of the youth of America.

Now this author cites one particular example from a countless army. He takes this seventeen-year-old brother of his, whose ethical and social instincts seem quite bestial, and implies that the rest of the American Youth falls into the same category. This is a free country and the press is the medium of public opinion but even that can not justify the cloak that the author seems to fit to our shoulders. So we wish to take this opportunity to add our opinion to what we think is the opinion of countless others, that this individual does not represent the body of the American Youth.

Evergreen Reflections

This age of steel and marvelous invention has brought with it one of man's greatest helps, and at the same time, one of man's greatest disappointments—the typewriter. This bit of mechanism can be a great aid to some—who are typists, etc.—for speed, neatness, and general efficiency. It is unfortunate, though, that one must be acquainted with the machine in order to use it properly. While it is true that at a very slow rate, some fairly legible work can be turned out by an amateur, still the ever-present desire for speed ruins all expectations of a presentable and completely finished copy.

A rather pleasant, and for a time encouraging, afternoon can be spent at a typewriter by a beginner. The usual procedure is something like this: nOW ? i-S thw time FOr alldGo od .men To epmetot he Aid, etc. "Well, that doesn't look so good. Let's try it again." NOW isé the Time foral l good men, etc. "Now that's not so bad for a starter."

Practice on this one line goes on for a half hour or so, until it begins to look something like this: Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their party. "That's perfect. Now if I can speed things up a bit, maybe I'll soon learn to type." This is the beginning of the end. The next attempt is almost perfect, but with each increase in speed the standard falls. The tenth line will appear, at an average speed of fifty words a minute: n9W si :-*he teM for Lal Tood ?en ot exoe %o 6headi -f hte ½atry. And the twentieth line will run—Np\$ idejt t(c F¼r acc g**f ,wn yo xome othetaaod fo rgwir ½srut.—until at length the would-be typist groans and throws up the sponge.

For long distance expression of personality there is nothing like the telephone. Something may be said in favor of epistolary correspondence, it is true, but only very little. Letters are too often of the cut-and-dried correspondence school type to possess any real personality content. It is only after a long period of correspondence with one person that "ice is broken" and any worth-while results along this line are obtained. With the telephone, though, every voice is a personality; every new call gives promise of a new subject for study and hence flagging interest is easily rejuvenated.

The ordinary renditions of words of salutation are quite well-known to everyone. There is the familiar gruff "Hullo" of most men, which can be indicative of a great number of things—a momentary or lasting fit of grouchiness, a normal brusqueness, or a cold (inquiry usually is rewarded with this last as an excuse). Then there is the rather loud "Heello" that so often suggests irritation on the part of the speaker. With most persons, though, this attitude is not long continued. The most unemotional and ineffective word of all is the short and business-like "H'lo" that seems to be coming into favor among frequent users of the telephone. This type is of no practical benefit to the student of personality in voices and so, hearing it is a disappointment.

The musical voice is quite interesting. One may, with frequent calls, observe and note the varying tones of the sweet "Hello" as it comes over the wire. Variety of tone in the same voice is usually unexpected, but is none the less pleasing. As a fitting climax there is the musical voice that even furnishes words with the music. Some persons will finish the last two or three bars of a popular song before replying—all the while knowing they are being listened to. Needless to say, no psycho-analysis is necessary for a study of them.

Noises are usually considered as grounds for irritative complaint, but it is only at certain times and under certain conditions that this is true. No one will deny that the lamentable attempts at harmony coming from the direction of the back fence at about 2 A. M., are enough to rob even a hard-boiled lecturer of equanimity. Nor can the man who says he is not in the least disturbed by the screeching of trolley wheels assert that he can stand up against the incessant tooting of an automobile horn that is badly in need of adjustment. It is granted that such things are nerve-racking, but it is quite true that there are times when one eagerly waits for sounds—something to take his attention.

Is there anyone who hasn't noticed—during an exam particularly—the silence that hangs over a class, the silence that is usually associated with death, hopeless failure, or embarrassing moments? If one listens quietly for different sounds that attract his attention, he will be astonished at the number of things he had never known before. He may first notice that the man nearest him breathes rather heavily. "Strange not to have known that before!" Then a moment later a scraping chair takes his attention. "Ah, Bill always does that when he's a bit worried. Poor Bill. Such a nice chap, too." A door slams in the distance. "Guess that's someone who 'hit' an exam, or walked out hopelessly.—Probably the latter." The turning of a page next attracts him. "Golly, Ed's been turning pages all morning."

He waits expectantly for the next thing to make a noise, but nothing does. There is still that heavy silence—an impressive silence I suppose it would be called in an exam. Then suddenly a bell rings rather loudly. "What? That late already? I'd better get going." F. J. O.

CHEMISTS' CLUB ATTENDS LECTURES

Messrs. Green, '31 and Eagan, '32
Talk on Timely Subjects in
Field of Chemistry

On Wednesday afternoon, February 25, the Chemists' Club listened to two splendid lectures given by Mr. Green, Senior, and Mr. Eagan, Junior. The subject of Mr. Green's paper was "Rust-Resisting Metals." Mr. Eagan lectured on "Helium and Dirigibles."

"Applied chemistry," said Mr. Green, "has contributed almost incomparably to the progress of civilization through the development of new products from nature's store of materials. And while man is constantly building up and binding together in order to diversify and accelerate his activities, nature is continually attacking and tearing down his handicraft. Nature is a perverted chemist using chemical methods of destruction. The most significant example of her destructive ability is the corrosion of metals. Nature succeeds in consuming and wasting three billion dollars worth of iron and steel every year." Therefore we can readily see that it means much financially if we can prolong the life of iron, steel and other metals.

Rustless Metals

Mr. Green explained the process of corrosion, giving the electrochemical theory of corrosion. Briefly speaking, corrosion is the alteration of a metal by chemical means, and it is predominantly a surface phenomenon. The most common example of this is the result of the combined attacks of the oxygen and ever-present water vapor of the air.

Mr. Green then proceeded to enumerate the various rust-resisting metals that we use so satisfactorily today. The susceptibility of iron and steel to corrosion explains the increasing use of nickel and aluminum, and accounts for copper, tin, lead, zinc and more costly alloys still being employed. Thus, zinc and tin form durable alloys on iron and steel. These alloys resist the atmosphere, and sheets thus treated constitute the commercial galvanized iron and tin plate. Aluminum, alloys of copper, monel metal, an alloy of nickel and copper, all have their important commercial uses. Chromium not only increases the immunity to corrosion of iron and steel, but it also enhances their mechanical properties in important respects.

Then again, the combination of high strength and resistance to corrosion has introduced stainless steels into widespread engineering applications. These stainless steels contain from 12 to 14% chromium. In rustless iron, we have a still more recent commercial develop-

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Those bulletins on the Chapel Door . . . somehow give the impression of truth and sagacity by their very back-ground, and when we stop to read them, the impression deepens to certainty . . .

Quite a bit of precious history in the little Chapel . . . all of the windows dedicated to former students, now passed away; half of them killed in the War, the others, followers of St. Ignatius . . . Semper Fideles . . . All.

Incidentally, the first Chapel at Evergreen owed its existence to the generosity of the first students . . . an excellent and perpetual memento.

"Ever read those Chapel Door bulletins?" . . . philosophy and religion too, can be absorbed in small quantities . . . Worth your while too, to stop for a few moments . . . One thought may be the pearl of great price . . . And while speaking of minutes, a visit now and then takes only a few minutes . . . and somehow it makes you feel better for hours.

"Hear about the new Sanctuary Society?" 27 members . . . quite an organization . . . Mr. Kolhepp elected as head, with Messrs. Edward Storck, Jr., Frank Keech and Charles Jackson, as assistants. The new cassocks and surplices lend the proper atmosphere to the sanctuary at Mass and Benediction . . . our gratitude to the kind donor.

Whether he knows it or not, every Loyola man is a member of 'the Apostleship of Prayer . . . quite a worthy cause . . . incidentally one of the duties of the members is to say the Morning Offering daily. Get a Leaflet and memorize it. Try it. No better prayer for a Catholic . . . excellent habit to form.

The season of lent . . . the usual question . . . "What are you going to give up?" . . . cigarettes, amusements, etc. . . how about going to the Student's Mass? Starts at 8.30 . . . not much sacrifice involved . . . that bed will still be there when you get home.

The Novena of Grace again . . . The thousands at Calvert St., one in Faith and one in prayer . . . Comfort and blessing have come . . . It will be worth your while too. . . . It should mean much at Evergreen. The little Chapel has been erected under the patronage of St. Francis Xavier.

CRUSADERS SET DATE FOR THEIR ANNUAL FIELD MASS AT WASHINGTON

May 14 is the Date Chosen. Colorful Affair planned. Convention at University of Niagara. Monsignor Thill to Preside.

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The first event on the program is the annual Field Mass to be celebrated at the Catholic University Stadium in Washington on Ascension Day, Thursday, May the fourteenth. According to advance information the affair is to be very colorful with high dignitaries of the Church and State attending.

The second affair scheduled is the C. S. M. C. Convention, which will be held at Niagara University from June 29 to July 2. Special accommodations, including train, hotel and meals, will be made for those who travel in a group along with the local conference officers. Various tours to surrounding spots known for their picturesque beauty are included. Monsignor Thill of the Crusade Castle will preside as chairman of the assembly.

Two years ago the convention was held at Washington. Martin E. Butler of Senior, attended from Loyola. At this session Mr. Butler introduced a motion to hold the convention annually instead of every three years. The proposal met with hot opposition and argu-

ments were presented for and against the change. Finally, when no conclusion could be reached, a compromise was made and the convention is now held every two years.

In a recent issue of "The Shield," published at the Crusade Castle in Chicago, appeared a news item announcing an essay contest on topics related to missions. The first prize is a trip to the convention at Niagara with all expenses paid. Other prizes including cash rewards are offered. Winners also will be eligible as candidates for national officers of the Mission Crusade. At present there is one Baltimorean who holds national office.

It is hoped that many Loyola students will take advantage to prove their ability as essayists.

In a late number of the "Crusade Chatter," the official publication of the Baltimore Conference, is stated that Edward L. McIntyre, business manager of the GREYHOUND staff, is engaged in active work in promoting the sales of "The Chatter" amongst the student body at Loyola.

SENIOR SOCIETY HOLDS MEETING

Fordham and Boston College
Debates to be Held in
April at Loyola

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action on the part of the Federal Government would infringe upon the constitutional guarantees to the state, that is state rights. Also, why should the people of one state help bear the expense of the Federal Government going into another state to do what the people themselves cannot do? For the Federal tax is the same in all states.

The affirmative retorted by saying a people unable to govern and control themselves should be subjected to Martial Law and supervision of the Federal Government.

The members of the academy that took part in the debate were Messrs. William E. Carr, Harry E. Green, John deVal Patrick, Frank McCormack and Norman J. Cameron, all of Senior Year, and John P. Bauernschub and J. Carroll Power of Sophomore. Mr. J. Schlaerth, S.J., presided.

Business Meeting

Before the debate began the business of the Academy was taken care of. The first thing was the announcement that Fordham University of New York, which is making a trip south during the Easter holidays, desired a debate with Loyola in Baltimore at that time. However, the Boston College debate will be held at Evergreen on the eighth or ninth of April.

An invitation was extended to Fordham to remain here and debate with the Society on Monday night, April the thirteenth, but since they have to be back at class on this day, attempts are being made to hold the debate on Sunday afternoon. Loyola will go to New York to meet the Fordham team the latter part of the same month.

At the suggestion of the Dean, the men for these debates will be selected by a trial debate. All members who wish to try out for any one or all of these debates will uphold either side of the question, which will be argued in the ordinary debating fashion, together with a rebuttal. From this tryout will be selected the men to represent Loyola in the first debate and the same system will be employed for all remaining debates. Some members of the Society other than those connected with the Academy will act as judges. This is the same method employed in selecting the men to compete in the Prize Debate.

In the future, instead of holding a meeting of the Academy twice a month, one will be held each week. Wednesday was the day chosen, as there is no laboratory for upper-classmen on that day.

CAMPUS CLIPPINGS

J. C. P.

What can you do with the man who says that the Oxford Movement may be all right but that he prefers the Swiss movement for accurate time?

From certain authorities we learn that the only difference between a peroxide and dioxide lies in the fact that a dioxide may be any color but a peroxide must be blond.

The Cafeteria announces that a complete revision of its stock has been made. Only "edibles" may be purchased, hereafter. We wonder if the "hereafter" is the result of the edibles or whether it was thrown in to fill up the sentence.

Someone once said that the idea of lacrosse was "the survival of the fittest." But the trouble is that not even the fittest survive.

Did you know that:

If the characters in Macbeth had all the qualities attributed to them by the Sophomore English class they would be living contradictions?

Nitric acid, plus heat, plus a test tube equals test tube minus breakage fee?

Promoter Waidner is living handsomely on his profits from the checker tournament?

According to the strict meaning of the word our swimming pool is not a swimming pool?

Mr. MacIntyre, of Sophomore Class, petitions for longer classes of 3 or 4 hours at least. His claim that the bell interferes with his slumber is not entirely without foundation.

One thing that is a decided financial success is the condition examinations.

Inorganic Chemistry men say that the Ionic Theory is as understandable as the Wickersham report. It looks bad for the Ionic Theory.

Several students have declared themselves in favor of compacts with the school seal as favors for the Junior Prom. It seems to be sort of a "seal the compact" affair. Just by way of reminder, one portrait of Abraham Lincoln on a nicely engraved sheet of paper admits you to the gala affair.

The barber had just finished cutting the Senator?

"Wet or dry?" he enquired, as he prepared to apply the brush.

The senator has not finished his litanies yet.

VERGILIANS HEAR DIDO'S CHARACTER DISCUSSED BY MR. G. J. MURPHY, S. J.

Lecturer Expounds Thesis That Dido is Vergil's Greatest Figure. Explains Her Emotions, and Contrasts Famous Queen With Women in Homer.

In continuing its work of preparation for the coming Exposition, the Vergil Academy held a meeting on Wednesday, March 4, at its regular hour. According to a method of attack decided upon at a previous meeting, a lecture was delivered on one of ten propositions made public some time ago. The subject of the paper was, "Dido is Vergil's Greatest Character Creation." It was read by Mr. G. J. Murphy, S.J.

The speaker showed in what ways Dido excelled other character creations of Vergil and contrasted her with the women depicted in Homer. She is Vergil's saddest, sweetest and greatest character—a queen, a passionate lover, unfortunate in her love, and glorious in her death. Her part in the structure of the whole *Aeneid* is stressed as an individual and is not treated as an illustration of a class or type. Hence it is that the author succeeds in winning for her the admiration and sympathy that usually go to the epic hero. In the Dido episode, our interest in Aeneas and our sympathy for him from the standpoint of romance is completely obliterated by our psychic attraction toward the queen. We feel her loss as greatly as she does and are more or less incensed at the hero for his sudden and cruel departure, in spite of the apparent necessity

Mr. Murphy showed that Dido was a real romantic character and mentioned four different passages from the Dido episode as proof of his assertions. He exhibited the queen as a figure for romance at the banquet in the first book, where the seeds of love are planted. Then, in the fourth book, we see her outburst at Aeneas' decision to leave Carthage. Later on she laments the desertion of the Trojan, and at her death reaches even greater heights of emotion.

The characteristic of the Carthaginian queen were next mentioned by the lecturer. He showed the peculiar traits of her character—her femininity, her passion, both in her love, and her revenge, her loyalty to her first husband, her regrets, her whole-hearted sincerity, and her dignity, when, in the sixth book, in dignified scorn and wounded love turned bitter, she turns away from her cold deserter—"Infelix Dido."

In closing, Mr. Murphy made some mention of the sources of the great character creation of Vergil. He suggested Catullus' descriptions of Ariadne as a probable foundation of the queen and showed that, though Vergil borrowed somewhat from this Latin predecessor, his work was a decided improvement over the original.

PROFESSOR FROM WOODSTOCK COLLEGE GIVES LECTURE ON OLD TESTAMENT

Shows Catholicism Clear of Charge of Ignorance and Prejudice Made by Sceptical Criticism—Points to Catholic View as One of Rational Dependence on Authority.

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mind open at both ends can hold nothing," the lecturer goes on to say that "it is not a rational argument to say that religious prejudice forms no reason for a thing to be so. We, often, without evidence, rely on the advice of others in the critical affairs of life. The Catholic Church is a fixed institution on earth, therefore we have good reason to believe it."

When the critics say they are entering on the argument with an open mind we emphatically deny it. They deny the aid of supernatural aid in the miracles of the Church, etc. and declare that nothing but prayers and religious practices gave us this idea. Certain norms and guidances are needed, neither necessary nor common to man. We need holy and just men to interpret the Bible for us. But since the critics emphatically deny this they can not be entering upon the argument with an open mind.

As for the statement that there

are no miracles we leave this to be refuted by philosophy and history. Catholics have an unfailing reverence for fact. This is shown by the Fathers of the Church. Although their knowledge of nature was small when they knew an established fact they revered it. The statement that the Tower of Babel story in the Bible is a myth can be discounted on the grounds that we know far too little of the language and migration of those times. Again, when the critics say that the History of Nineveh contains no mention of the story of Jonas and the whale we must remember that the history of Nineveh contains only the accounts of the battles and the peace-time activities.

The Church does not allow other than literal translation of the Bible except when necessity requires it and reason holds it untenable. However we must know when to draw the line. This is of course not in itself a pure restriction but merely a safeguard that

ALUMNI NOTES

J. C. P.

The Rev. Hugh A. Curley, ex-'94, pastor of St. Ann's Church, Washington, died February 26 at the Jenkins Memorial Hospital, Baltimore. His health had so failed him that for the last six months he was confined to his sickbed. Ordained to the priesthood by Cardinal Gibbons in 1897, he had served successively at St. Vincent's Church, Baltimore; St. Peter's Church, Washington; St. Joseph's Church, Buckeystown; St. Paul's Church, Washington, and, in 1921, was appointed pastor of St. Ann's Church. His body will lie in state at the Jenkin's Memorial Home until March 2, when a Solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated at the Cathedral.

Father Ferdinand C. Wheeler, S.J., ex-'05, president of Loyola High School, is giving a course of lectures during the Sunday evenings of Lent at St. Patrick's Church, Havre de Grace. His general theme is "The Christian Life."

A smoker for the Holy Name men of St. Mary's, Govans, was held on February 24. An enjoyable feature of the evening was a descriptive talk by Mr. Isaac S. George, of his visit to the Eucharistic Congress at Carthage.

The Rev. Dr. John I. Barrett, Archdiocesan Superintendent of Education, will deliver the course of lectures at the Knights of Columbus Radio Hour, Baltimore, on the Sunday evenings of March. Father Barrett was the speaker in December and made an excellent impression. His lecture will be broadcast from the Knights of Columbus Home. Father Barrett's first lecture will be "The Catholic Church in Comparison with the other Christian bodies."

the Church in her wisdom throws out.

Father McClellan concluded his lecture by contrasting our position towards the Bible to the modern and opposite view. He showed quite clearly and emphatically how the objections of the opposition rested on but mere empty pretenses. With equal vigor he once more briefly summed up the true attitude of the Catholic towards the Old Testament. He showed how reasonable was the Catholic Stand and traced its firm logic back to the early days of the Church. Father McClellan proved conclusively that the attack of Modern Scientific Thought on the Old Testament has not in the least shaken the rational foundation with which the Catholics regard and will continue to regard it.

Why we spend \$2,000,000 to put CAMEL cigarettes in the new HUMIDOR PACK

WE have been in the tobacco business a long time down here at Winston-Salem and we take a lot of pride in the quality of the cigarettes we make.

While we have spent a good many million dollars advertising Camels, we've always held to the old fashioned idea that the thing that really counts is what we put into our cigarette and not what we say about it.

If we know anything about tobacco, and we think we do, Camels contain the choicest Turkish and the mellowest, ripest domestic leaves that money can buy.

In fact we have every reason to be proud of the quality of Camels as they come from the factory, but the remark of an old friend of ours from Denver some time ago emphasized a point that has been the problem of the cigarette industry for years.

As he inhaled the smoke from a Camel we gave him in our offices one morning, he sighed with very evident enjoyment and then asked jokingly, "What is this, a special blend reserved for Camel executives?"

"Certainly not," we told him. "This package of Camels was bought at the corner store this morning."

"Well," he said, "I've been a dyed in the wool Camel smoker for a good many years, but upon my soul I never got a cigarette as good as this in Denver. If you would give the rest of the world the kind of Camels you sell here in Winston-Salem, you ought to have all the cigarette business there is."

THAT statement simply emphasized again the cigarette industry's most important problem. The more we thought about it, the surer we were that he was dead right, and that somehow, something must be done.

Denver wasn't getting a fair break. Neither in fact was any other town. The only people who really knew how good Camels could be, were the folks right here in Winston-Salem.

That was due to a factor no cigarette manufacturer had ever been able to control.

Naturally there is no difference whatever in the quality

of the tobacco in Camels, whether you buy them in Winston-Salem, Denver or Timbuctoo. But up to now there has been a very real difference in the condition of the cigarettes by the time they reached the smoker.

The flavor and mildness of fine tobacco depend upon the retention of its natural, not added, moisture content which is prime at about ten per cent.

In spite of our great pains always to make sure Camels left the factory with just the right amount of natural moisture, no cigarette package had ever yet been designed that could prevent that precious moisture from drying out.

THERE are three things about a cigarette that can sting the tongue and unkindly burn the throat.

- (1) Cheap tobaccos.
- (2) Particles of peppery dust left in the tobacco because of inefficient cleaning methods.
- (3) A parched dry condition of the tobacco due to loss of natural moisture by overheating or evaporation.

Always certain of the quality of our tobaccos we had already made Camel a "dustless" cigarette by the use of a specially designed vacuum cleaning apparatus exclusive with our factory.

Now, if we could perfect a package that would actually act as a humidifier and retain the natural moisture content, then Yuma, Arizona, could enjoy Camels as much as we do here at Winston-Salem.

We knew what we wanted. We tried many things. We asked the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory to help us.

After many experiments and humidity tests covering all methods of packing cigarettes came the detailed report of which this is the net:

(A) No existing cigarette package, including those wrapped in glassine paper or ordinary cellophane, gives anything like adequate protection against evaporation.

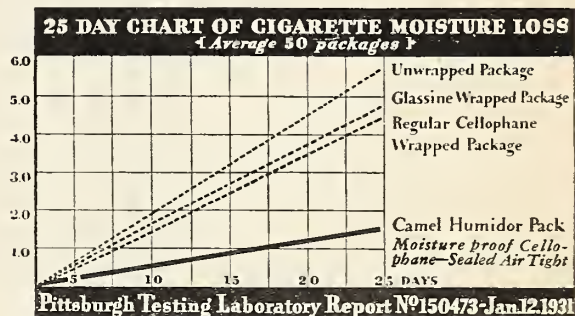
(B) All cigarettes so packed tend to dry out rapidly from the day they are released from the factory.

(C) Only a waterproof material with a specially devised

air-tight seal could give the desired protection.

(D) This measure, while costly, could be relied on to keep Camels in prime condition for at least three months in any climate.

If you have a technical bent, the graph below made by the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory will show you the exact results of their exhaustive study.



Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory chart above graphically shows you that only the Camel Humidor Pack delivers cigarettes to you in prime condition

YOU may be sure we gave this report a lot of careful study. We checked it and re-checked it and then we went ahead. We tried this device and that. At last we met success. The air-tight wrapping involved the designing of special processes, special machines.

That costs a lot of money, more than \$2,000,000 the first year, but after you have tried Camels packed this modern new way we are sure you will agree it is a fine investment.

For some time now every Camel that has left our factory has gone out in this new Humidor Pack.

We have said nothing about it until now, to make sure your dealer would be able to supply you when the good news came out.

Camel smokers of course have already discovered that their favorite cigarette is better and milder now than ever before.

If you aren't a Camel smoker, try them just to see what a difference there really is between harsh, dried out tobacco and a properly conditioned cigarette.

You can feel the difference, you can hear the difference and you certainly can taste the difference.

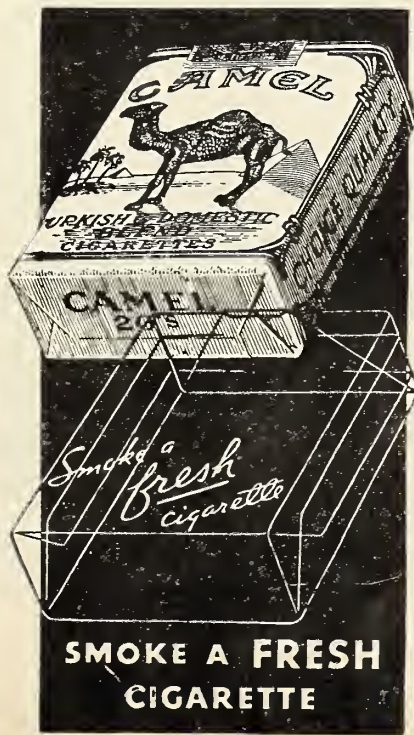
Of course we're prejudiced.

We always have believed that Camel is the world's best cigarette.

Now we know it.

Just treat yourself to Camels in the new Humidor Pack and see if you don't agree.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY
Winston-Salem, N. C.



(Continued from Page 3, Col. 1)

On February 24, an interesting paper was delivered to the Latin Academy by Doran H. Buppert, whose subject was a brief sketch of the life and works of the Roman satirist, Persius.

From this paper we were emphatically told that one of our greatest thinkers and most devout moralists was an indifferent student, many times shirking his rhetorical exercises for a heated game of dice. But nevertheless, in spite of these childish impulses, Persius, when his powers of reasoning became more matured, turned to the great philosopher Cornutus, to learn the fundamental rules of life, and later to write his six satires on Stoic philosophy, for which work he has won genuine glory. Persius, in his six satires, strikes the keynote of

moral purity, severely condemning laziness, avarice, and luxury. Of the six satires, the fifth is the most prominent. This satire is on the right freedom conferred by Stoic principles, and it is here that the poet acknowledges his debt to the guidance of Cornutus.

Mr. Buppert effected in his brief paper a keen and concise analysis of the life of Persius. His adroit choice of incidents in the life of this remarkable Satirist served to emphasize the traits in his character. The general aim of the paper seemed to present the human side of Persius.

The lecture on the whole was very interesting especially that part which dealt with the works of Persius. This part of the paper Mr. Buppert kept so well balanced that one could easily comprehend the scope of the satirist's work.

LECTURES ON RUSTLESS METALS AND HELIUM HEARD BY CHEMISTS' CLUB

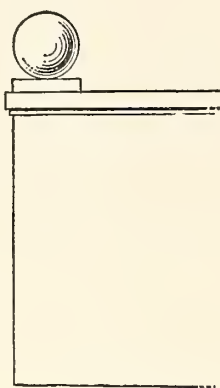
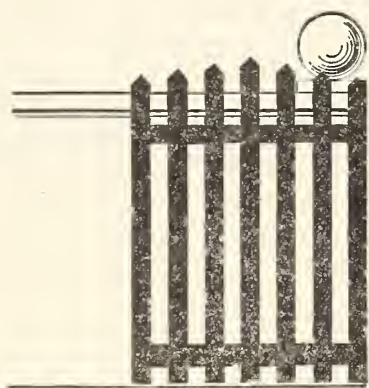
(Continued from Page 3, Col. 1)

ment. This is softer than stainless steel and can be more readily rolled and forged, being produced more cheaply besides. But, of course, it has a different field of application than stainless steel.

"The importance of these alloys," said Mr. Green, "cannot be overestimated. They are rendering valuable service on farm and on home, on our automobiles and sporting equipment, in our manufacturing industries and in our carriers on land and sea." As a local illustration of the utility plus beauty of some alloys, Mr. Green mentioned the chromium-plated faucets of our own analyti-

cal laboratory, which have thus far remained impervious to the foulest fumes ever generated by our budding chemists.

To say a metal on the ideal metal, "The ideal metal," said Mr. Green, "from a utilitarian viewpoint would possess essentially strength and permanency — preferably lustre. At present chromium approaches most closely to this standard. With increasing scientific knowledge and technical skill, chromium irons and steels will be so much more economically produced that their use will be inevitably recognized as universally necessary."



?

Which is wider, the gate or the opening? Maybe your eyes fooled you that time.

**YOUR EYES MAY FOOL YOU
BUT**

YOUR TASTE *tells the Truth!*

MILDER...AND
BETTER TASTE



*They
Satisfy*

HILLTOPPERS LOSE AS LOYOLA WINS

Bill Liston Leads Greyhounds as Visitors Resist Feebly. Loyola String Lengthened.

Again the sharp-shooters of Loyola cut loose in crushing Georgetown by a score of 54-28. Bill Liston led the attack by garnering three field goals and eleven out of eleven fouls. While he was high scorer of the night, yet it was probably the field goals of Bender early in the game that set the team marching on its road to victory.

As has been the custom in the majority of the games this season, Loyola set the pace from the start. So fast a pace was it that before many minutes had elapsed the Greyhounds were cruising along on the long end of a 11-3 score. The Hilltoppers called time out at this point but it proved of no avail as the Evergreen quintet kept shooting forward, always protecting the lead and often increasing it.

Soon after the start the officials were kept busy calling fouls. In fact, the Green and Gray boys had amassed enough points by the foul route to have been in the lead at the close of the first half, without the help of the field goals they had scored. And so it was the period ended with Loyola already being conceded the victor in view of the commanding lead of some twenty points. Thus far the Greyhounds had shown exceptional accuracy in their shooting.

Loyola Consistent

Hostilities were resumed as the next period began and resumed with a vengeance. The hopes of the Washington aggregation had already been shattered but not so their spirit. In vain the visitors tried to chop away the tremendous Loyola lead, but Loyola was set on gaining a victory and also adding more prestige to a name prominent in State Basketball.

Although the shooting of the home team was not as deadly as in the first half, nevertheless they still presented as strong a defense, which Georgetown was unable to pierce with any consistency. The margin separating the fives did not change much during the half. When one team sank a goal, the other team would retaliate by doing likewise. Finally, satisfied that the score was sufficiently large and safe, Coach Tony Comerford began to substitute about ten minutes before the end. The lead was not sliced off any by the visitors so that the final whistle was blown when the score stood 54-28 in favor of Loyola.

A pharmacy school reports that a prospective druggist was given a condition in Ham Slicing because he couldn't slice it thin enough.

EVERGREEN CAGERS DEFEAT HOPKINS

Liston and Carlin Show Speed as Team Scores Impressive Victory Over Bluejays

After having been taking on steam steadily in its march along, the Hopkins team had intended to exhaust all its energy in its encounter with Loyola. All plans were snuffed out however, as Loyola rattled the Blue Jay basket to score forty-three points against the twenty-five of the opposition. The deadly accuracy of Carlin and Liston squelched all the threats of Kelly who during the first half had scored four field goals.

Loyola was bent on cutting the tattered hopes which still kept Hopkins in the State Championship fight. Nor did the Green and Gray five waste any time in getting started. Before a minute had elapsed a two-point lead had been set up. Hopkins retaliated with a two-point tally but Loyola jumped to the fore again as a foul shot was made. Six minutes saw that the Greyhounds had bounded well in advance of their rivals who were waiting for the dizzy pace that Loyola was setting to slacken.

Kelly Flashes Power

Kelly, since he thought that Hopkins must risk her chances, started to explode his shots from mid-floor. His sure aim garnered some eight points before the intermission was reached. When the second half began, Hopkins had recovered slightly from the staggering blow that had been administered their alluring possibilities of being State Champions. Loyola took up again where it had left off by again starting to wildly bombard the Blue and Jay basket. Now it was Liston piercing the cords, having made contortions in executing his left jab at the basket, now it was Carlin spearing one from the side or again Curtis breaking the monotony with an overhand shot as he sneaked under the basket.

After the first quarter of the last period was completed it merely became a matter of how much time was to be endured for a gap of fifteen points was already between rivals. The score Loyola 38, Hopkins 23. Soon the substitutes were run in. Rehkopf, Fleurent, Lenane and Nowak replaced the regulars. Liston alone remaining in the game.

Two Members of Chemistry Club Deliver Interesting Talks

(Continued from Page 6, Col. 4)

Mr. Eagan began by giving the early history and sources of helium, saying that it was discovered in the sun in 1868, many years before it was found on the earth.

Its presence on the sun was discovered by examining with the aid of a spectroscope the atmosphere around the sun during an eclipse. A brilliant yellow line in the spectroscope was identical with the yellow line later given with the same instrument when Sir William Ramsay heated the helium containing mineral cleveite. The actual separation of helium from the atmosphere was effected by Sir William Ramsay and M. W. Travers, who obtained by a method of fractional distillation, not only helium, but three new elements belonging to the same family of inert gases, namely neon, krypton and xenon.

Helium was brought into real prominence during the world war. The great utility of the dirigibles was somewhat counteracted by the danger accompanying their in-

flation with hydrogen gas. With the Germans, indeed, started the production of helium on a commercial scale, for, by using it in their airships they rendered their craft immune to incendiary bullets.

This fact was noticed by the English, and they immediately set about to secure this new, non-inflammable gas with which they could fill their own zeppelins. With the entry of the United States into the World War, this problem of obtaining helium was solved, for the gas can be obtained from the natural gas from the Petrolia Field of Texas.

"The details of the process of helium production," said Mr. Eagan, "are still considered in the nature of military secrets, but in general they consist in the use of a sufficiently low temperature to liquify all the constituents of a natural gas but helium.

"This low temperature is brought about not by using air (for liquid oxygen of the air when mixed with the natural gas forms

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

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FROSH DEBATING TEAM INCURS DEFEAT AT HANDS OF FORDHAM SPEAKERS

Messrs. Galvin, Schaub and Arthur Argue for Governmental Ownership of Water Power Resources but Lose Decision to Fordham Freshmen.

On the evening of Friday, February 28, in the Collins Auditorium at Fordham, the members of the Freshmen Debating team and the representatives of the Hughes Debating Society of Fordham debated the question: "Resolved that our water power resources should be owned and operated by Federal and State governments rather than by private interests." Messrs. Gerald Galvin, Edward Schaub and Robert Arthur of Loyola argued the affirmative side, while Messrs. William Bangert, Raymond McCall and Griffith of Fordham defended the cause of private interests. A spirited debate resulted in a decision for the negative side.

The Loyola debaters used the same plan of attack that they had successfully followed in their meeting with the Georgetown debaters three weeks previously. It was their main purpose to show that government ownership of our water power is the only means which can curb the rapacity of the power trust.

In the approach the Fordham debaters made to the question,

Loyola met an altogether different defence from that adopted by the Georgetown debaters when the latter handled the negative side of the question some three weeks ago. The Fordham debaters hammered on the alleged incapacity of the government to conserve power resources, and claimed the monopoly which private interests tend to acquire, and against which the affirmative had so strongly inveighed, as an asset rather than a liability of private ownership.

Mr. Scott, the second speaker of the negative side stressed the advantages private owners enjoy through monopoly, and it was his lucid and forceful exposition of this point, according to observers, that turned the tide of victory in favor of the negative side.

The Loyola Freshmen enjoyed the assistance of Mr. Gerald Galvin in this debate. Sickness prevented Mr. Galvin from taking part in the debate against the Freshmen debaters of Georgetown University and his place was ably supplied by Mr. Arthur Milholand, also of Freshman.

"RUST-RESISTING METALS" AND "HELIUM AND DIRIGIBLES" SUBJECTS OF LECTURES

(Continued from Page 6, Col. 4)

a most explosive mixture), but by using either the natural gas itself or nitrogen. And it is a remarkable thing that with all the intricate details of production and with all the care that must be exercised, helium, once so rare and expensive that it cost \$2,500 per cubic foot, can now be purchased for \$30 per thousand cubic feet. Indeed, helium is now cheaper than hydrogen for airship operation."


As another application of helium, Mr. Eagan mentioned that "owing to the low solubility of helium in the fluids of the body, experiments have been made on the use of helium-oxygen mixtures in deep sea diving and caisson operations, as it is evident that the use of such mixtures in the place of air will allow the divers to work at greater depths or for longer periods. Many other technical applications of helium have been suggested, but the relatively small amount available for industrial use and the restriction on its export from the United States have hindered its developments."

A lively and illuminating discussion between Mr. Eagan and Father Schmidt brought out many more interesting facts about helium. Thus, it was pointed out that many disasters of late could

have been avoided were helium used instead of hydrogen.

But, of course, our country is the only one that has the potentiality of laying hands upon its vast resources and producing helium grossly and economically. However, it is a question of international debate whether or not we should agree to share our helium with other nations. From a humanitarian standpoint we should share that of our abundance which means much to human life and progress.

Father Schmidt spoke a word of praise and commendation to the speakers upon their admirable work, pointing out how the Chemists' Club sessions meant the acquisition of many new and interesting facts pertaining to the world about us,—facts that are closely allied to our lives.



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